Hindus and Muslims had existed for centuries. Muslims were dissatisfied with the Hindu dominance of the INC and raised the cry “Islam is in danger.”

By the 1930s, the Muslim League, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was beginning to believe in the creation of a separate Muslim state of Pakistan (meaning “the land of the pure”) in the northwest.

**Identifying** What two paths to independence did Nehru and Gandhi represent?

### The Rise of a Militarist Japan

**Main Idea** By the late 1920s, militant forces in Japan were campaigning for an end to peaceful policies.

**Reading Connection** Do you own any goods made by Japanese companies like Sony, Mitsubishi, or Toshiba? Read to learn how Japan developed its modern industrial economy.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Japanese society developed along a Western model. The economic and social reforms launched during the Meiji Era led to increasing prosperity and the development of a modern industrial and commercial sector.

After World War I, the political system also became more Western. In 1925, the Diet passed a law giving the vote to all adult males.

**A Zaibatsu Economy** In the Japanese economy, various manufacturing processes were concentrated within a single enterprise called the zaibatsu, a large financial and industrial corporation. These firms gradually developed, often with government help, into vast companies that controlled major segments of the Japanese industrial sector. By 1937, the four largest zaibatsu (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Yasuda) controlled 21 percent of the banking industry, 26 percent of mining, 35 percent of shipbuilding, and over 60 percent of paper manufacturing and insurance.

The concentration of wealth led to growing economic inequalities. City workers were poorly paid and housed. Economic crises added to this problem shortly after World War I when inflation in food prices led to food riots. A rapid increase in population led to food shortages. (The population of the Japanese islands increased from 43 million in 1900 to

### Paths to Modernization

After World War I, new states in the Middle East and Asia sought to modernize their countries. To many people, modernization meant Westernization, the adoption of political and economic reforms based on Western models. These models included government based on democratic principles and a free-market, or capitalist, economic system based on industrialization.

After the success of the Communist revolution in Russia, however, a second model for modernization appeared. To some people, a Marxist system seemed to offer a better and quicker way to transform an agricultural state into a modern industrial state. The new system would be a socialist model in which an authoritarian state, not private industry, would own and control the economy.

Between World War I and World War II, some new republics combined features of both systems. In Turkey, Kemal Atatürk, creator of the new Turkish Republic, set up a national assembly but ruled with an iron fist. His economic modernization combined private industries with state direction of the economy.

In China, the Nanjing Republic under Chiang Kai-shek supported the idea of democracy but maintained the need for dictatorial government as a first stage to prepare the Chinese people for democracy. Economic modernization in the new Chinese republic combined a modern industrial state with the traditional Chinese values of hard work and obedience.

**Comparing Cultures** Using outside sources, research the current government of Turkey. How has the government developed since the rule of Kemal Atatürk? Does the current government reflect the influence of Western principles, or has it evolved according to a Marxist model?
The United States was especially worried about Japanese expansion because it wanted to keep Asia open for American trade. In 1922, the United States held a major conference of nations with interests in the Pacific. This Washington Conference resulted in a nine-power treaty that recognized the territorial integrity of China and that the Open Door policy of 1899 should be maintained. Japan accepted the treaty in return for recognition that it controlled southern Manchuria.

During the rest of the decade, the Japanese government tried to follow the rules of the Washington Conference. This meant using diplomatic and economic means to reach their goals in Asia. This approach was not popular, however, with influential groups in Japan. In the 1920s and 1930s, Japanese industrialists were expanding into new areas, such as heavy industry, mining, chemicals, and the manufacturing of appliances and automobiles. These industries desperately needed resources that were scarce in Japan. More and more, industry leaders pressured the Japanese government to help them find raw materials in other countries.

**The Rise of Militarism**

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Japan was moving toward a more democratic government. The parliament and political parties grew stronger. The influence of the old ruling oligarchy, however, remained strong. At the end of the 1920s, new problems led to the emergence of militant nationalists who wanted a militaristic state. These militant nationalists became influential when they gained control of the political system. Who were these people and what did they believe? Some of them were civilians who felt that Japan’s parliamentary system had been corrupted by Western ideas. Others were members of the army and navy who were angered by the cuts in military spending and the government’s pacifist policies in the early 1920s.

There were other signs of aggressive nationalism. During the early 1930s, army and navy officers and some civilians formed extremist patriotic organizations, such as the Black Dragon Society.

In the fall of 1931, one group of middle-level army officers even invaded Manchuria, a northern province of China, without government approval. Within a short time, all of Manchuria had been conquered.

The Japanese government opposed this unlawful conquest of Manchuria, but the Japanese people supported it. Soon military leaders who supported the Manchurian conquest, like Hideki Tojo, dominated the government. They were behind Japanese expansionism completely. Emperor Hirohito, fearing that

The Japanese Empire expanded during the early twentieth century.

1. **Interpreting Maps** How did Japan’s territory change between 1910 and 1933?

2. **Applying Geography Skills** Describe Japan’s geographical features. How was geography a factor in Japanese expansion?

73 million in 1940.) Later, when the Great Depression struck, workers and farmers suffered the most.

With hardships came calls for a return to traditional Japanese values. Traditionalists especially objected to the growing influence of Western ideas and values on Japanese educational and political systems. At the same time, many citizens denounced Japan’s attempt to find security through cooperation with the Western powers. Instead, they demanded that Japan use its own strength to dominate Asia and meet its needs.

**Japan and the West**

In the early twentieth century, Japanese leaders began to have trouble finding the raw materials and the foreign markets for manufactured goods. Until World War I, Japan had dealt with the problem by seizing territories—Formosa, Korea, and southern Manchuria on mainland China, for example—and making them part of a Japanese empire. This policy solved their problem, but it also aroused the concern of the Western nations.

The Rise of Militarism

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the monarchy would be abolished, refused to oppose the action of the military leaders.

Japanese society was put on wartime status. A military draft law was passed in 1938. All political parties were merged into the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which called for Japanese expansion abroad. Culture was purged of most Western ideas. Militant leaders insisted on the need for stressing traditional Japanese values instead.

Checking for Understanding

1. VocabularyDefine: aware, Pan-Africanism, Mahatma, civil disobedience, zaibatsu, integrity.


Reviewing Big Ideas

4. List at least three leaders who worked to end colonial rule in Africa.

Nationalism and Revolution in Asia

In the 1920s, the Comintern worked to spread communism throughout Asia.

Reading ConnectionDo you remember the Marxist theory that industrial workers would defeat capitalism? Read to learn how Lenin’s revised idea of Marxism was spread in Asia.

Before World War I, the Marxist doctrine of social revolution had no appeal for Asian intellectuals. After all, most Asian societies were still agricultural and were hardly ready for a workers’ revolution.

That situation changed after the revolution in Russia in 1917. The rise to power of Lenin and the Bolsheviks showed that a Marxist party could overturn an outdated system—even one that was not fully industrialized—and begin a new one.

The Spread of Communism In 1920, Lenin adopted a new revolutionary strategy aimed at non-Western societies which did not have a fully industrialized economy. In the Russian Revolution, Lenin adapted Marx’s theory and argued that peasants as well as workers would make the revolution. Because the Bolsheviks were successful in Russia, Marxism became very attractive to many poor people around the world.

The chief means of spreading the ideas of Karl Marx was through the Communist International, or Comintern. Founded in 1919, it was a worldwide organization of Communist parties dedicated to spreading revolution. At its headquarters in Moscow, revolutionaries from many countries were trained. They then returned home to promote revolution. By the late 1920s, practically every colonial society in Asia had a Communist party.

Communist Parties in Asia How successful were these new parties? In some countries, the local Communists were briefly able to cooperate with nationalist parties in the struggle against Western imperialism. This was true in French Indochina, where Vietnamese Communists were organized by the Moscow-trained revolutionary Ho Chi Minh in the 1920s. The strongest Communist-nationalist alliance was formed in China (see Section 3). In most colonial societies, though, Communist parties in the 1930s failed to build a base of support among the mass of the population.

Reading Check Examining How did the Japanese government change in the 1920s and 1930s?

Critical Thinking

5. Identifying Bias

In what ways did black Africans who had fought in World War I face prejudice when they returned home?

6. Sequencing Information

On a sequence chain like the one below, show five events that contributed to Japan’s becoming a military state in the 1930s.

Analyzing Visuals

7. Examine the photo of Dubai in the feature on page 511. What do you see that tells you this is a modern port city?

Writing About History

8. Expository Writing

Japanese conglomerates today are called keiretsu. Research one of them, such as Mitsui or Mitsubishi, and write two paragraphs comparing their operations to American industry.

HISTORY

Online

For help with the concepts in this section of Glencoe World History—Modern Times, go to wh.mt.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.